

The Bloomfield Gazette.

Office, --- At the Post Office.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1872.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The twenty-second election for President of the United States is over. In several respects it was one of the most remarkable ever held in the country. The number of votes cast was larger, and the popular majority greater than ever before. The result, too, was unexpected. Probably not the most sanguine politician, in his happiest dreams, imagined half so complete a victory, although the minority acknowledged beforehand their sure defeat. With impressions fresh from the contest, we may be wrong in our comparisons; but we do not recollect any campaign so bitter in personal invective. It is gratifying to know that this element in the contest has done no one any good. It has evidently most injured those who used it most. Still it has done injury—serious injury—to the people. No one could read the paper, day after day, without having his confidence in man's honor and honesty weakened; either the candidates and their supporters were the basest of mankind, and deserved the doom of felons; or the journalists were slanderers, worthy of the heaviest penalty this law could inflict. Will it ever be possible to conduct a political campaign on honest and honorable principles, and in a courteous manner?

Another question which we would like to have answered is: Must money be used, year after year, in an increasing ratio, to influence voters? There are necessary expenses incidental to elections, which the candidates, or their friends, must incur. But this constitutes an infinitesimal portion of the amount now used. Some "coming man" must be looked for, who will devise the means of abolishing these corrupting practices.

One matter has, however, been settled: the people do not believe in the "one term" principle; in fact, they never have. The fathers of the republic, when a President served them well during his first term, claimed the right of offering him the honor and the office a second time. They believed that the people should judge whether their officer had acquitted himself well or not; and that no constitutional provision was needed to keep them from making fools of themselves, by choosing a bad man a second time. Washington, the first President, was re-elected; John Adams was not; but his competitor, Jefferson, who had only three electoral votes less than Adams, succeeded him, and was re-elected. So was the next President, Madison; and the next Monroe. John Quincy Adams, the sixth President, who was not the choice of the people, having been appointed by the House of Representatives, filled only one term; while his strongest competitor, Andrew Jackson, who at the same election received 99 electoral votes to Adams's 84, succeeded him, and was re-elected by a large majority. Van Buren did not please the people; and although a candidate the second time, he was beaten by Wm. Henry Harrison, having received one hundred and ten electoral votes less than at the former election. Since then, various circumstances have conspired to confine our Presidents to one term; two died soon after entering the office; Tyler deserted his party, and secured his own re-election. So did Fillmore. The careers of Polk, Pierce, Buchanan and Johnson are fresh in our minds, and we do not wonder the people choose others to fill their places. Lincoln was re-elected; and now Grant also.

There are some very interesting statistical facts connected with the popular vote for President since 1860. In that year the whole vote was 4,690,193; there were four candidates; Lincoln's majority over Douglas was 491,375; over Breckinridge, 1,018,590; over Bell, 1,276,821; but the majority of all the others over Lincoln was 917,269. Yet so popular was his administration, so united were the people in his election, that in 1864 he received a majority of 407,402. Grant's majority in 1868 was 309,588; in 1872, 700,000!

For this overwhelming triumph of Republicanism, the people are largely indebted to the able, just and firm administration of President Grant.

While more wisely slandered and misrepresented than any of his predecessors, his character has been completely vindicated, and his administration more heartily indorsed by his countrymen than any President since Washington.

The sobriety and completeness of the peace, which follows an excited political campaign in this country, are a source of embarrassment to foreigners; they do not comprehend the entire submission of a people to the will of the majority, as expressed by a popular vote. This is, indeed, a great excellence in our national character; and it goes far to redeem some of the objectionable features already mentioned. Americans are by nature the most controllable of people; the climate and, perhaps, the diet, tend to this. At the same time, they are unsurpassed in their self-control. This is in large measure due to the fact, that in the family, the school, the shop, the street, everywhere, and though scarcely so noticeable as it is so far removed from the whole, that self-control may be justly called an American characteristic.

There is one danger likely to result from the immense majority by which the Republican party has elected its candidate. That danger is, that there are too many in that party who feel it safe to attempt corrupt practices to obtain office. Propositions are made to bribe Congress for re-election.

unlucky drawing money from the Treasury, or land from the national domain. There is reason to believe, however, that in the Civil service, asystem, already inaugurated, will be adopted, by which most of the corruption heretofore existing will be prevented. Many difficulties lie in the way of establishing such a system; but the people expect it, and sooner or later, they will have it.

State and County Election.

OLD Essex has reason to be proud of the men who will represent her in legislative halls this winter. All parties will acknowledge that the district could have chosen no more honorable or capable man as representative in Congress than Hon. MARCUS L. WARD. He carries with him the respect and affection of the people. Our State Senator, Hon. JOHN W. TAYLOR, is a tried and true man, who nobly studies the interests of the people, irrespective of party or self; his course in the past is a guarantee for the future. We believe, also, that the various districts have chosen good men for the Assembly. Of our own we are sure. No man stood more firmly for the right and the true than Mr. SAMUEL WILDS. The claims of Bloomfield to a county office have finally been recognized by the nomination of one of its own citizens; and in the election of JOSEPH BANKS RAYMOND, by a vote far ahead of his ticket, the Bloomfielders have given their emphatic testimony to the deserving character of the candidate.

It is impossible for a full-blooded American to have no party feeling; it is difficult to write or talk on such subjects without expressing that bias; yet, our rejoicing is due far more to personal admiration of the men than attachment to party. At least, so we believe.

The Servant Question.

THE incompetency, unfaithfulness, and disagreeable manners of a large proportion of servants employed in household duties, renders the position of housewife in these latter days anything but enviable.

Of course, there are some precious exceptions to this sweeping deduction, but they are not numerous or frequent. Of those who offer themselves for cooks, not one in twenty, as every housekeeper knows, can make a batch of bread acceptably, or properly cook a roast of beef with its appurtenant vegetables. Incompetency marks all other departments of domestic servitude in a greater or lesser degree.

Then it is very common to hear of their lack of interest, and of their untrustworthiness. Sometimes we think this is exaggerated, and at all events, if it be not, we think employers may frequently blame themselves for it. Confidence must be reposed, if we would secure fidelity. We must feel an interest for the well being of servants if we would expect them to manifest an interest in our affairs. We must admit, however, that in this latter respect there has been, in all our experience, very little encouragement for confidence in their sense of gratitude. We have almost concluded that with servants of a certain nationality, the more we do for them the less they will think of us; and the more patient we are of their disaffection and awkwardness, and the more pains we take to teach them, the more ready will they be to leave us in an emergency for the smallest pretext, when they have learned how to be useful and efficient.

Disagreeable manners are frequently a source of wretched discontent; they are rarely to be got rid of in adult age, especially in cases of illiterate ignorance. They must be overcome in childhood, or probably never at all.

But we have listened to croaking on this subject till we are heartily tired, and perhaps disgusted. Still the question presses upon us with increasing importance and augmented difficulties.

Within our memory American girls filled the places of household servants as the "domestic helps." Then, as immigration increased, these were displaced, and servants were selected from the swarms of foreigners that landed on our shores. Of this same crude material is our supply of domestic servants made up still.

It proves so unsatisfactory that we deem it no exaggeration to say that it is the vexation of the housekeepers life, the bane of her peace and happiness.

What is to be done? Where is the remedy? are the great questions seeking in vain for answer in every social gathering of the ladies.

May we venture to suggest that possibly a solution might be found in the establishment of training schools for domestic servants? On just what basis this could be done, we are not prepared to advise; it needs much thought and a great deal of real charity, of true philanthropy. Such an undertaking, wisely considered and earnestly entered upon, would merit encouragement not only from private citizens, but also from governmental appropriations. One or more schools of this kind in each of our large cities and towns, if efficiently conducted, would, we are inclined to believe, do very much to throw light upon this most serious question, and we should hope remove many of the difficulties which surround it. Certificates from these institutions, attesting the character and qualifications of their graduates, could not fail to commend the holders to the confidence and respect of the community, and secure for them pleasing and remunerative situations. Such servants would, of course, rank higher, because more intelligent, capable and responsible, and could be treated differently from the present class of ignorant house servants, who are so much to be feared.

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out any compromise of the proper dignity of the employer.

This, at best, would be a work of time, perhaps of years, and therefore may discourage even the attempt. We ask for it, however, special and serious consideration.

Meanwhile, we refer gladly to another scheme that we have heard suggested, and which, indeed, we believe has been tried in some places, though we are not advised with what satisfaction and results. This plan is that of a co-operative kitchen and laundry. A certain number of families, contiguous to one another, instead of each having a separate kitchen and cookery, and a separate laundry, unite together for the establishment of a single common "cooking-house" for the supply of them all. This could be located at a convenient corner, with bells and speaking tubes arranged so as to put the steward in communication with every household. Meals would be served at hours to suit, and with the bill of fare that might have been ordered—in the dining-rooms of the different homes, or, if preferred, in a common hall established for the purpose near the cooking-house.

The charges would be a matter of consultation and adjustment by the heads of the families in senate assembled, or by any other plan they might agree upon.

The co-operative laundry could be conducted on similar arrangements.

The great advantage of such a scheme must be obvious to all. It relieves matrimony of one of its most dreaded consequences, and the housewife generally from one of the most difficult and annoying responsibilities of her position. Wives would thus secure time for mental and social culture, and mothers for their much-needed personal attention to the care, training and education of their children.

We suspect, also, that this would bear investigation as an economical measure.

There are other aspects of the question. Our columns are open to any well-written articles in further ventilation of it.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.—Notice is given in our advertising columns of the Quarterly Meeting of the County Board of Examiners, which will be held in this place on the last Saturday of this month.

All teachers whose certificates have expired, or will expire before another examination, should not fail to be present. The law forbids the Township Collector from paying any orders for teachers' salaries, unless accompanied by a statement that the bearer holds a regular certificate, in full force and effect. Trustees should see that their teachers do not neglect this duty.

APPOINTMENT OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES.—At the unanimous request of the Bloomfield Board of School Trustees, the County Superintendent has appointed Dr. Wm. H. White as Trustee of the Central Union School District (No. 7), in place of Rev. D. A. Temple, resigned. We trust the Doctor will unite heartily with the Board in elevating the character of the school. Much has been done, and the trustees are laboring hard to do more, that our school may be second to none in the State. To this end they need the earnest support of every citizen and parent in the district. Push forward the good work.

BOOKS.—We have never been very partial to the name given to the school-house in the Morris neighborhood. If any change must be made, why not follow out the suggestion of our friends at the south end of the town? Berkeley and Carteret were the original proprietors of New Jersey; good and liberal proprietors were they, too. By giving their name, respectively to these two buildings, the children might be led to ask, why so called; and the answer would give them a valuable lesson in New Jersey history.

WOMAN.—The communication on The Woman Question in our last almost demands some special notice from us, but our telegraphic correspondent at which we vigorously protest to break the "gently silence," which, in her estimation, "helps to perpetuate a system of wrong." She must allow us to name our comrade a little while longer; meanwhile, we shall be happy to hear from her again on that or other subjects.

CRICKETS AND THE HAZARD.—Thanks to the young folks who keep supplied with articles for this department of our paper. Please favor us with more articles. We invite contributions from all our young people in Montclair and Bloomfield. That sweet little gem of poetry in this department of last month would do credit to mature genius. We regret that the printer marred the euphony of the 3 line in the 1st verse by transposing two words. That verse should have read:

With open hands September starts,
Pouring her gifts of golden grains,
And her beauteous winged neighbors glide,
Who do her bidding far and wide.

HOT Cakes.—How refreshing the very thought of buckwheat cake season. And that there should be any need of a "buck" or an "it" One says—"If we only have good flour!" We tell him to send to FORZAN'S FLOURING MILL and he will be sure to get the best that is made. Another says—"If our several only knew how to make them." Let this one ponder our article on the Servant Question in this number. See Potter's Advertisement.

STREAM HEATER.—After forty years of experience with all kinds of HEATERS, we most cordially and earnestly recommend that put in by Angell & Water of 42 Duane street, N. Y. It is by all odds the most effective, the most unexceptionable, the most perfectly satisfactory in every respect of any one we have ever seen or proved. See Advertisement.

A NEW MOTIVS POWER.—We hope no reader of our paper failed to read the intelligent and thoughtful "Letter from Down East" in our last issue. It was sent us by a highly valued correspondent, whose communications are always welcome. The new motive power he so well describes is one of the most recent and most striking signs of the world's progress. Read it again.

TAXATION.—Spencer decides that when a man is taxed, he has a right to be heard. He is not to be taxed without a right to be heard.

INTERESTING.—At the late election three of our fellow citizens, Messrs. Zephair H. Dodd, George Doremus, and Israel Coo, voted for the sixteenth time for President of the United States. Their first candidate was James Madison, for his second term of office.

ECCLÉSIASTICAL LITERATURE.—Our noble Ecclesiastical Society, as will be seen by reference to their announcement on third page, have made arrangements again for a new course of Lectures and Readings. We have no need to urge its attraction or its merit. Delightful entertainment and valuable instruction may be expected. The house will of course be filled—whatever the weather.

It is evident that any one having ideas which he may want perfected, or worked out, would feel far more safe to entrust the execution to Mr. Ladd, at his works, in Bloomfield, in preference to any establishment in the crowded town, where the men who watch for and live by others' acquisitions are ever ready to steal ideas from works in progress, and call them their own. Many valuable hints or ideas we are told are often thus surreptitiously obtained. In the Ridgewood Works no one outside is allowed a knowledge of the work in progress. Mr. Ladd has been to great expense in preparing these works with very valuable machinery and tools, and has some of the best workmen in the country. See his advertisement.

SUNDAY noon our town was startled by news of Boston's great bonfire. Though it cannot vie with Chicago's conflagration of thirteen months ago, still Boston, to-day, mourns the loss of one and a quarter million of square feet of its finest buildings which cost nearly twenty millions of dollars, and a stock worth forty millions was re-secured. The fire commenced about half-past seven Saturday night (Nov. 9th), and lasted till the middle of Monday afternoon. The particulars your readers have, doubtless, obtained from the daily papers, so I will not rehearse them. It was very fortunate for the losers that the fire occurred so late in the season when everybody was reducing stock, and thus the loss was greatly lighter than it would have been had it occurred two or three weeks earlier. This burning up of sixty millions of property will necessitate the turning into brick and mortar of a large sum of money, and probably one hundred millions will have to be taken out of stocks, etc., to pay insurance losses and rebuild the burnt district.

We fear that this taking out of the market of so much capital and placing it in permanent investment, may result in an increased tightening of the money market.

OUR PAPER.

THE GAZETTE greets its readers with a new face and in an enlarged form. It is now of the size of the Times, Herald, Tribune and World, single, having still, but four pages. This size gives us seven columns on a page, and enables us to arrange advertisements to better advantage, and to give a larger amount of reading matter. Hitherto the reading of the GAZETTE has been almost entirely original.

Much of it will be so hereafter, of course—how much, depends upon the liberality with which our educated and cultivated citizens and friends supply us with copy. We realize the importance of a variety in our newspaper, and shall not hesitate to cater for it in all accessible fields, drawing from every intelligent and interesting source. Our friends may aid us in this also.

We are constantly asked about the future of our paper. To which we as frequently answer, "That depends upon the support it receives from the people." The present editors engaged to conduct it for six months, issuing it once in two weeks. We have with this number accomplished one-half our engagement, and see no difficulty in the way of fulfilling our promise.

Whether it will be established permanently is still an open question. It will not encourage a competent and acceptable man to take hold of it unless he can feel assured of making a good living from it. And we would not like to see it pass into inferior hands. The tone of the paper is allowed to be above the average of country newspapers. We hope it may be kept up, have a vigorous and useful life, and yet retain a character as a model journal.

It is incumbent on us, or at least proper for us, to frankly state our own convictions. To be most acceptable and most useful, the GAZETTE should be issued weekly. Then, to be self-sustaining, it must have at least 1,500 bona fide subscribers at \$2 or \$2.50 per annum. Can this number be obtained? We think not in Bloomfield alone, but if Montclair will cordially unite with us, as there is good reason to suppose that both the manifest interest and growing disposition of the people are inclining them to, we believe it might be done. A proper division of this list would suggest 1,000 subscribers for Bloomfield and 500 for Montclair. Are there not 100 gentlemen in the former and 50 in the latter that would be willing to subscribe for five copies each to secure the object? Leaving us many more (750) for individual subscriptions.

But this contemplates an income of only \$3,000, which would not more than offset half pay for the actual cost of the paper printed.—Six or seven thousand dollars more would have to be provided for, or secured to the editor and publisher. How can this be done? Would the advertisements furnish it? It will not do to trust to chance, or even to the activity and eloquence of the editor in compassing for advertisements. He may do something in that direction, but the interest and value of the paper will chiefly depend upon his assiduity in providing copy for the printer and supervising the general affairs of the journal.

As distributing the paper by mail or otherwise, keeping the accounts, collecting and paying its bills, etc., etc. Therefore it seems to us that the many business men in Montclair and Bloomfield may well undertake to provide for a certain portion of the fund required for advertisement.

Advertisements—say one-half or \$3,000. This should be rendered payable by some such arrangement as this: let five business men in Bloomfield, and three in Montclair, agree to pay, in monthly installments, for advertising in the GAZETTE during the year, \$100 each. Let ten others in Bloomfield, and six in Montclair, pledge themselves for \$50 each; and twenty others in Bloomfield, and twenty in Montclair, obligate themselves for \$25 each. If to have a Local Home Newspaper, as a healthy ventilator of thought and feeling, and as a medium of intercommunication between the people; if to have a weekly organ to represent and defend the attractions, the progress, and the various interests of Montclair and Bloomfield, be worth anything to the citizens of these two important towns, it is surely worth many times the little efforts and the small pledges embraced in the scheme we have outlined.

The additional sum needed, it is believed, would be obtained by advertisements from Newark and elsewhere.

We have offered these remarks now, to secure for the subject timely and effective consideration. If any better plan can be suggested, we shall be happy to hear it. We cordially invite responses from the patrons and friends of the GAZETTE here and in Montclair. Let us know how the people feel about it. If we are to have a weekly journal established, it would probably be well to have our GAZETTE to assume that character and begin to assert its manhood at the commencement of the new year.

NEW JERSEY-DO.

NEW JERSEY, in point of size, is the smallest of all the States but four, Rhode Island, Delaware, Connecticut and Massachusetts, its area being 8,320 square miles. If it were one-sixteenth smaller, it would be exactly the size of Massachusetts. In 1860, it had a population equal to 75 to the square mile; in 1870, it had increased to 109 to the square mile. Should its population in 1880 be 1,500,000, as we believe it will be, it will have a density of people, equal to 183 to the square mile, a number now possessed by Massachusetts alone. We doubt not these figures will be exceeded.

The extreme length of the State from Carpenter's Point to Cape May is one hundred and sixty-seven and two-third miles. It is narrower in the middle, from Delaware river, above Bordentown, to Raritan bay, is scarcely thirty-five miles. There are twenty-one counties, and two hundred and twenty-three townships, with an area of seven thousand five hundred and seventy-six square miles.

New Jersey, so a Bordentown paper says, is still the home of sixty-three women who strewed Princeton bridge with flowers in honor of Washington.—Statist.

THE Newark Common Council has passed two resolutions directing the attention of the State Superintendent of Buildings to the large increase in Mansard roofs, and prohibiting permits for the erection of buildings covered by such roofs.

MR. WILLIAM HAWKINS, a gentleman fifty-four years old, and a member of the wealthy jewelry manufacturing firm of Carter, Hawkins & Dodd, eloped last week with Miss Mattie Lynch, a young lady of considerable musical talent, who for two or three years has been very popular with Newark audiences.

JOHN LAMMONS, a resident of Jersey City Heights, reported to be worth \$50,000, was before Justice Dahlgren, yesterday, charged by his wife with refusing to support her. The woman swore that she had been nearly starved while he was with her, and that he had recently abandoned her altogether. He was held in \$500 bail to answer.

THE twenty-sixth annual meeting of the Essex County Bible Society was held at the Clinton Avenue Reformed Church, Newark, recently. The receipts of the Society during the year were announced at \$3,000. Wm. A. Whitehead was chosen President; Rev. Prentice De Venne, Secretary, and C. M. Woodruff, Treasurer.

JAMES S. GAMMA, of Newark, the newly-elected Sheriff of Essex County, was sworn in, giving bonds in the sum of \$20,000. Mr. Bedford, the new County Clerk, and the Coroners, also took the oath of office. At Paterson, John Allen, Sheriff, and the other county officers, were also sworn in.

THE Orange Common Council has authorized the Mayor to offer a reward of \$1,000 for the detection and conviction of any parties found guilty of incendiarism.

THE small-pox has almost entirely disappeared in Jersey City.

THE BOSTON FIRE IN NEW JERSEY.—The losses sustained by Boston merchants will affect the business property of Newark more seriously than was at first supposed. Among the leather dealers and harness and trunk manufacturers, the loss is more directly felt, for they have large debts outstanding in Boston. The manufacturers of saddlery and coach hardware are also heavily burdened by the calamity. Boston had been one of the best of markets for their articles of manufacture, and its merchants had secured a high credit. The Clark Thread manufactory had an agency in Boston, which was destroyed, and they also had outstanding debts that are expected to prove a total loss. A very large amount of stock of Boston companies was also held in Newark. The Newark insur-

ance companies have not suffered to any considerable extent. The heaviest loser is the Citizens', which loses \$22,000. Its surplus is \$150,000. The jewelry manufacturers are said to be losers to some extent, but none of them are crippled by the losses. In Paterson the heaviest losers are Dale Brothers, silk manufacturers, who have lost \$125,000 on stock on hand at their agency in Boston.

TEMPERANCE.—The Rev. Dr. Jno. Hall of New York, in addressing a large temperance meeting a few evenings since, referred to the growing power of the brewers and the liquor dealers in this country. He averred that a system of revenue that depends to a large extent upon the tax on intoxicating liquors, could not be a healthy state of affairs. The United Kingdom in 1871, paid \$500,000,000 in gold for intoxicating liquors. Now, said the speaker, if the people of these "two tight little islands" had stopped drinking for one single day, and had handed the money over to some one, instead of spending it in the usual way, it would have paid the whole of the Alabama claims. But, said the speaker, we are no better in this country, and thirty-three and a half per cent of the deaths in our midst may be traced to the evils of the bar-room. Dr. Hall closed an eloquent address by calling upon those present to do all in their power to aid the work of the Order. The principles of total abstinence, he said, should be instilled into the minds of the young especially, so that they may grow up temperate from habit and conviction.

MONTCLAIR LOCAL.

REV. OLIVER CRANE, of Morristown, formerly of Montclair, who left for an extended tour in the Holy Land in July last, returned home last week, having been attacked by rheumatism, which forced him to relinquish his journey.

MONTCLAIR LIBRARY.—It may not be known to all of our citizens, what a resource of fruitful entertainment, of effective instruction and of literary culture is to be found in a well-established library. At all events, we apprehend that few of the readers of the GAZETTE, outside of Montclair, are aware how thoughtful and provident the enterprising professional and business men of that place have been, to provide the means of intellectual entertainment and improvement in the earliest stage of village expansion and growth. We can only speak at this time of one of the measures having this end in view. The Montclair Library became an entity in 1869. It now furnishes under a special charter from the State Legislature—with Dr. Love, Hon. Samuel Wille, and Israel Crane for its officers—and Messrs. J. H. Pratt, F. H. Harris, R. M. Hanning, J. P. Gross, C. K. Walmer, M. A. Bradbury and Mrs. Israel Crane for its board of direction; and Miss Anne McLoughlin for its intelligent, courteous and assiduous librarian.

Its Catalogue embraces over one thousand well-selected volumes, representing in authorship those distinguished by the verdict of public preference and many that have held the first rank among their peers.

The library occupies a suitable building of its own, devoted exclusively to this purpose, and conveniently located on Fullerton avenue, near the centre of the village.

In a circular recently issued by the Library Committee, the following passage may be considered the animating and the worthy exponent of this noble enterprise:

What the friends of the Library at this time especially desire is, that the whole community take as warmly as possible, political or social. Its advantages are open to all. It invites every family and every individual to enjoy them.

We particularly call the attention of young men to the facilities it furnishes them for mental improvement.

The library is open from 2 to 6 p.m., and the subscription price is only \$3 per annum, \$3 for six months, and \$1.50 for three months.

About Localities.

WEST END.—It has been proposed to use this name to designate that part of Bloomfield west of the railroad—including Washington avenue, Linden avenue, Ridgewood avenue, Hillside avenue, Midland avenue, Thomas street, and Macoll street, and all other streets that may hereafter be laid out in that neighborhood. We see no objection to this, but believe it will prove a convenience in locating those of our citizens who reside in that section of the town.

MORRIS NEIGHBORHOOD.—At the north end of the town is a name generally understood, but, we think, its limits are not well defined. We would thank some one from that neighborhood to give us a description with the names of the principal avenues and streets included therein, and any suggestions in regard to that section.

ADAMS HILL, on the east, has no known boundaries. We are not certain even of the name by which that section of the town is to be known. The school-house there is called "Berkeley," and if that is to be the designation of that neighborhood, very well, only let us know the fact and what it embraces. Now is a good time to settle these little but important questions. Who will favor us by ventilating the subject and reporting the result to the GAZETTE?

MONTGOMERY NEIGHBORHOOD.—This is another part of our town—a beautiful part if it, too, that is not well known; at all events, its limits are not, we think, generally understood. Will some one please inform us on this point, and tell why Montgomery street should not be opened through to the Morris and Essex Railroad Depot? It seems to us that it would be a grand improvement.

WATKINS.—This growing and populous section of our town requires a clear and full description, which will enable every one to identify it and locate its points and landmarks.

CENTRAL BLOOMFIELD.—Finally we have the central portion of the village which we under-

stand to include all between the Morris and Essex Railroad on the south, and the Midland Railroad on the north; the Morris Canal on the East, and, perhaps, Ridgewood avenue extension on the west.

All these remarks about localities are not fanciful, but suggestive, and designed to elicit facts and opinions, with a view to a better understanding and a greater convenience.

SEWERAGE.—This long needed improvement is making some progress on Washington avenue. We are glad to state that the upper portion is nearly completed as far down as Thomas street. Let us not withhold the credit due to Messrs. P. J. Ward, Raynor, Pool and Corby, for their enterprising promptitude. Mr. Hadden and Mr. Unangst making some preparations, also, and we hope their respective portions will be done "speedily, if not sooner." We think our Town Committee will need to set a contractor to work on the rest, if we are to have the benefit of it this winter. The lagging part in front of Gerbert's, Powers', Berry's, Meserole's, and Morris and Essex Railroad lot, is essential to a safe and healthy transit between "The Centre" and "West End." Until this is completed, that which is already laid might as well have been left undone. Of what benefit is to be carried safely to the bottom of the hill to be there deposited in the mud! Where is the man who was to "engineer it and put it through?" Now is his opportunity. He surely need not be discouraged since two-thirds of it is laid. At all events, we ask our respected Town Committee to see that it is done at once.

Waterside.

MESSRS. EDWARDS, in writing the communication of G. W., from Watkinson, I thought it solved, what has always seemed a mystery to me, viz., why the neighbors of Berkeley were so unwilling to sell the district a site for a school-house? They knew the Trustees, and foresaw the bad change from a stone school-house, with windows hardly large enough for a boy to crawl out of; seats made of slabs with four sticks stuck in for legs, looking so much like a dog, without a head or tail, as to form a delightful specimen for object teaching on natural history; with desks built clumsy and high, and better fitted than the ugly-looking bank the Road Board has left, for the children to fall from, and bruise their skulls and mangle their brains to receive the impressions intended!

When the Trustees opened the Berkeley school, they believed they had been successful in getting a pleasant room, nicely fitted up for the purpose.

A public meeting of the inhabitants was called to inspect and accept it, and give it a name; and from the way in which they congratulated the Trustees on their success, and the hearty thanks they voted them for the liberal enterprise, and devotion to the interests of the neighborhood displayed, no one present at that meeting could have imagined that the noble Watsons would, in view of the improvements they themselves were making, point to the Berkeley school-house as an evidence that they were still in the woods.

The Trustees never ordered the hard walls to be whitewashed. Hard coal does not take soot. How came the obnoxious things there, as seen by C. W.?

The unpainted boards were left so because there was no time to paint them when put up. Since then, the painting has been delayed until the whole should be repainted, which probably would have been done last summer if it had not been for the doings of the Road Board in that vicinity. The trustees have wasted with a great deal of anxiety to have the Road Board finish the bank, at least in front of the school lot. Different projects have been considered, but the work has progressed so slowly that nothing could be done yet. The trustees desire to make every dollar spent tell for the advantage of the school and the improvement of the neighborhood. A fence, as C. W. suggests, would do no harm.

The trustees have taken the trouble, without fee or profit, to furnish all the schools with books at the lowest possible price, to relieve the burden parents might feel in sending their children to school. Possibly the Trustees have not always found it in their power to get the books as soon as some might want them; but parents have the remedy in their own hands, go to Newark or New York and buy for the school, as the law requires. The want of a book for a few days would be more trouble to the teacher than loss to the school.

To show the estimation in which the building has been held, it may be stated, that the County Superintendent, for more than two years, held the regular quarterly examinations here; and also that two meetings of the District Trustees of the County were held in Berkeley school-house, that the officers and teachers might see a model school building.

THE MORNING GONG.

It is hardly necessary to state the use of the gong, which everybody knows to awaken, startle and arouse people from their slumbers. (We, at one time, thought of christening our paper "The Bloomfield Gong.") It is not every house, however, that is furnished with these convenient appendages of domestic life. Some do not need them, some don't like them, some use other means to accomplish the purpose, and others unwisely trust to an inherent will-power.

It is often the case that when the instinctual awakener is wanting, the energy of will is also lacking; then stupid sleep and listless motions rest are apt to be resorted to the scenes of every manly attribute. Irving's character, Old Rip Van Winkle, was doubtless of this class; without will to resist the lethargy that stifled, or friendly going to awaken his dormant powers, till twenty years had passed over his sleeping head! His waking then was of but little use, when hoary locks and palsied limbs could scarcely save him from this merited scorn and infamy to which his "more enterprising and progressive neighbors would assign him."

Almost every community is cursed by at least occasional visits of this lethargic spirit, blighting all hopes of advancement and learning it for a period to yawning and slumbering existence. At other times his pernicious influence is exerted over particular families, or prominent individuals, who themselves become the agents of his dire purpose, opposing all developments and improvements in any

